COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

AUDIT REPORT

COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 – IMPROVEMENT ZONE P-12 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Prepared by:

Internal Audits Section
Office of the Auditor/Controller-Recorder
February 12, 2009

County of San Bernardino Special Districts County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12

Table of Contents

Page
Independent Auditor's Report1-2
Basic Financial Statements
Government-Wide Financial Statements
Statement of Net Assets3
Statement of Activities4
Fund Financial Statements
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet5
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance6
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Notes to the Financial Statements 8-19
Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule20

AUDITOR/CONTROLLER-RECORDER COUNTY CLERK

'TOR/CONTROLLER • 222 West Hospitality Lane, Fourth Floor Bernardino, CA 92415-0018 • (909) 387-8322 • Fax (909) 386-8830

RECORDER • COUNTY CLERK • 222 West Hospitality Lane, First Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415-0022 • (909) 387-8306 • Fax (909) 386-9050



COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

LARRY WALKER
Auditor/Controller-Recorder
County Clerk

ELIZABETH A. STARBUCK, CGFM Assistant Auditor/Controller-Recorder Assistant County Clerk

Independent Auditor's Report

February 12, 2009

Jeffrey O. Rigney, Director Special Districts Department 157 W. Fifth Street, 2nd Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415-0450

SUBJECT: AUDIT OF COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 - IMPROVEMENT ZONE P-12 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Introductory Remarks

In compliance with Section 26909 of the California Government Code, we have completed an audit of County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities of the County of San Bernardino Special District County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 (CSA), a component unit of the County of San Bernardino, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the CSA's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the minimum audit requirements and reporting guidelines for California Special Districts required by the Office of the State Controller. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial

AudRpt/Jeffrey O. Rigney, Director Special Districts February 12, 2009 Page 2

statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the CSA as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and the state regulations governing Special Districts.

The accompanying budgetary comparison information on page 20 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

The CSA has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

Respectfully submitted,

Larry Walker
Auditor/Controller-Recorder

Ву:

Howard M. Ochi, CPA Chief Deputy Auditor Quarterly copies to:

County Administrative Office Board of Supervisors (5) Grand Jury (2)

Audit File (2)

Date Report Distributed: 2/13/09

LDW:HMO:JJ:mah.1

County of San Bernardino CSA No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable	\$ 21,809 151	
Total assets	\$ 21,960	:
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Total liabilities	\$ 986 986	K
NET ASSETS Unrestricted Total net assets Total liabilities and net assets	20,974 20,974 \$ 21,960	

County of San Bernardino CSA No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

	ernmental ctivies
PROGRAM EXPENSES Services and supplies Utilities	\$ 3,412 238
Professional services	 6,537
Total Program Expenses	 10,187
PROGRAM REVENUES	
Charges for services	 25,900
Net Program Revenues (Expenses)	 15,713
GENERAL REVENUES	
Interest and investment revenue	 359
Total General Revenues	 359
Change in net assets	16,072
Total net assets - beginning	4,902
Total net assets - ending	\$ 20,974

County of San Bernardino CSA No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2008

	RE	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND General (SLL)		
				Total ernmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable	\$	21,809 151	\$	21,809 151
Total Assets	\$	21,960	\$	21,960
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities Accounts payable Total Liabilities	\$	986 986	\$	986 986
Fund Balance Unrestricted Total Fund Balance Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	20,974 20,974 21,960	West death of the second of	20,974 20,974
Amounts to reconcile to net assets reported in the statement of net assets Net Assets of Governmental Activities			\$	- 20,974

County of San Bernardino CSA No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND			
	Válmunnum meneele	eral (SLL)	Gov	Total ernmental -unds
REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$	25,900	\$	25,900
Interest and investment revenue		359		359
Total Revenues		26,259		26,259
EXPENDITURES				
Services and supplies		3,412		3,412
Utilities		238		238
Professional services	*****	6,537		6,537
Total Expenditures	-	10,187		10,187
Net Change in Fund Balance		16,072		16,072
Fund Balance - beginning		4,902		4,902
Fund Balance - ending	\$	20,974	\$	20,974

County of San Bernardino CSA No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 16,072
Amounts to reconcile to governmental activities reported in the statement of activities	-
Change in Net Assets - Statement of Activities	\$ 16,072

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity

The County Service Area No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 (CSA) – is a special district located within the County of San Bernardino. The CSA has governmental powers as established by the San Bernardino County Government Charter (County). The CSA was established by an act of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Bernardino on February 7, 2006 for the purpose of providing landscaping to three large common areas as well as graffiti removal, block wall maintenance and streetlights in the City of Montclair, California.

The CSA is a component unit of the County. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Board is financially accountable or other organizations whose nature and significant relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either (i) the County has the ability to impose its will on the organization, or (ii) there is potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the County.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the accounts of the CSA and are not intended to present the financial position of the County taken as a whole.

Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the reporting entity. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Currently, the District does not have any proprietary or fiduciary fund types. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial* resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. However, for voluntary non-exchange transactions such as federal and state grants, the CSA considers items available if received within 9 months of year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The special revenue fund labeled "General" is the government's primary operating fund. It is also the only fund utilized by the CSA. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government such as the revenues and expenditures for graffiti removal, block wall maintenance, landscape and streetlights.

The District does not have any proprietary or fiduciary fund types. As of 06/30/2008, there were no differences between the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Cash and cash equivalents include the cash balances of substantially all funds, which are pooled and invested by the County Treasurer to increase interest earnings through investment activities.

Investment activities are governed by the California Government Code Sections 53601, 53635, and 53638 and the County's Investment Policy. Authorized investments include U. S. Government Treasury and Agency securities, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, medium-term notes, mutual funds, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements.

Interest income, and realized gains and losses earned on pooled investments are deposited quarterly to the CSA's accounts based upon the District's average daily deposit balances during the quarter. Unrealized gains and losses of the pooled investments are distributed to the District annually. Cash and cash equivalents are shown at fair value as of June 30, 2008.

Property taxes

Secured property taxes are levied in two equal installments, November 1 and February 1. They become delinquent with penalties after December 10 and April 10, respectively. The lien date is January 1 of each year. Unsecured property taxes are due on the August 1 lien date and become delinquent with penalties after August 31.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (for improvements to land and structures and equipment) and have an estimated useful life in excess of one (1) year. Structures with an initial cost of \$100,000 are considered capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Structures and improvements	Up to 45 years
Equipment and vehicles	5 to 15

Net assets

Net assets comprise the various net earnings from operating and nonoperating revenues, expenses and contribution of capital. Net assets are classified in the following three components:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt This component of net assets
 consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated
 depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages,
 notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or
 improvement of those assets.
- Restricted This component of net assets consists of constraints placed on net
 asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors, grantors,
 contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed
 by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted This component of net assets consists of net assets of the CSA that are not restricted for any project or other purpose.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, reserves and designations segregate portions of fund balance that are either not available or have been earmarked for specific purposes. The various reserves and designations are established by actions of the Board and management and can be increased, reduced or eliminated by similar actions.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Stewardship, compliance and accountability

A. Budgetary information

In accordance with provisions of Section 29000 – 29143 of the Government code of the State of California, commonly know as the County Budget Act, the District prepares and adopts a budget on or before August 30 for each fiscal year.

Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is the object level and the sub-object level for capital assets within each fund.

Amendments or transfers of appropriations between funds or departments must be approved by the Board. Transfers at the sub-object level or cost center level may be done at the discretion of the District's Administration Department head. Any deficiency of budgeted revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses is financed by beginning available fund balances as provided for in the County Budget Act.

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments include the cash balances of substantially all funds which are pooled (the "pool") and invested by the County Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. The pool is not registered as an investment company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) nor is it a SEC Rule 2a7 – like pool. The pool does not issue a separate report. Included also are cash and investments held by certain joint powers authorities and cash held by various trustee financial institutions in accordance with the California Government Code. State law now requires that all operating monies of the County, school districts, and board-governed special districts be held by the County Treasurer. The net asset value associated with legally mandated participants in the asset pool was \$4.12 billion at June 30, 2008.

As of June 30, 2008, the fair value of the County Pool was \$4.44 billion. Approximately 8% of the County pool is attributable to the County General Fund, with the remainder of the balance comprised of other County funds, school districts and special districts. Additionally, as of June 30, 2008, \$20.9 million of the amounts deposited in the County pool was attributable to depositors who are not required to, but choose to, invest in the County pool. These include independent special districts, State Trial Court, and other governmental agencies. The deposits held for both involuntary and voluntary entities are reported in the Investment Trust Fund.

The fair value of the pool is determined monthly, and depends on, among other factors, the maturities and types of investments and general market conditions. The fair value of each participant's position including both voluntary and involuntary participants is the same as the value of the pool share. The method used to determine participants' equity withdrawn is based on the daily average book value of the participants' percentage participation in the pool.

The County has not produced or provided any letters of credit or legal binding guarantees as supplemental support of pool values during the year ended at June 30, 2008. The pool provides monthly reporting to both the Board of Supervisors and the County Treasury Oversight Committee who also review and approve investment policy.

The County does not pool its external participants' investments separately from the County pool. The average rate of return on investments during fiscal year 2008 was 4.53%.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

A summary of the investments held by the County Treasurer is as follows (Amounts in thousands):

				Fair	Intere	est Rate	Maturity	Average
Investment Type		Cost	Value			rge (%)	Range	Maturity
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$	14,984	\$	15,058	3.	.36%	10/15/08	107
U.S. Government Agencies	2	2,496,871		2,501,610	2.49%	% - 5.53%	7/9/08 - 4/18/11	533
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		781,725		780,075	2.38%	6 - 3.02%	7/1/08 - 2/27/09	66
Commercial Paper		525,246		528,556	2.36%	6 - 2.91%	7/1/08 - 11/28/08	37
Corporate Notes		197,502		194,780	2.72%	6 - 5.69%	8/15/08 - 1/4/09	373
Money Market Mutual Funds		215,000		215,000	2	.53%	7/1/08	1
Repurchase Agreements		100,000		100,000	2	.57%	7/1/08	1
Total Treasurer's Pooled Investments	\$ 4	4,331,328	\$	4,335,079				
Investments Controlled by Fiscal Agents:								
Money Market Funds		19,403		19,403				
Mutual Funds		17,187		17,187				
Guaranteed Investment Contracts		35,918		35,918				
U.S. Treasury Securities		82,612		82,612				
U.S. Agency Discount Notes		6,581		6,581				
Total Investments Controlled								
by Fiscal Agents	\$	161,701	\$	161,701				
Total Investments	\$	4,493,029	\$	4,496,780				
Cash in Banks:								
Non-Interest Bearing Deposits			\$	35,807				
Total Cash and Investments			\$	4,532,587				
				Maxir	nun	Individua	al % of	
	S&P	Moody's	Fitc	h Allov	ved	Issuer	Pool	
Investment Type	Rating	Rating	Ratir	ng % of Po	rtfolio	Limitation	ns 06/30/08	
U.S. Treasury Securities	AAA	Aaa	AAA			None	0.30%	
U.S. Government Agencies	AAA	Aaa	AA			None	57.70%	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	A1+	P1	F1+			\$100MN		
Commercial Paper	A1+	P1	F1			10\$	12.20%	
Corporate Notes	AA	Aa1	AA-			\$50MM		
Money Market Mutual Funds	AAA	Aaa	AAV			10%	5.00%	
Repurchase Agreements	A1	P1	F1-	+ 40°	%	None	2.30%	
Total Treasurer's Pooled Investments								

Investment authorized by debt agreement

Investment of debt proceeds held by bond trustees are governed by provisions of the trust agreements, created in connection with the issuance of debt rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code. Certificates of Participation and Revenue Bond indentures specify the types of securities in which proceeds may be invested as well as any related insurance, collateral, or minimum credit rating requirements. Although requirements may vary between debt issues, money market funds are all required to be investment grade. Guaranteed investment contracts are required to be acceptable to the municipal bond insurer. The fair value of investments is based on the valuation provided by trustee banks.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

Investment credit risk

Investment credit risk exists when there is a possibility the issuer or other counterparty to an investment may be unable to fulfill its obligations. GASB Statement No. 40 requires the disclosure of credit quality ratings for investments in debt securities as well as investments in external investment pools, money market funds, and other pooled investments of fixed income securities.

California Law and San Bernardino County Treasury Pool Investment Policy (where more restrictive) place limitations on the purchase of investments in the County Pool. Purchases of commercial paper and negotiable certificates of deposit are restricted to the top two ratings issued by a minimum of two of three nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO's). For an issuer of short-term debt, the rating must be no less than A-1 (S&P), P-1 (Moody's), or F-1 (Fitch), while an issuer of long-term corporate debt must have a minimum letter rating of "AA". Federal Agency notes and bonds, municipal notes and bonds, and money market mutual funds must have a minimum letter rating of "AAA". Limits are also placed on the maximum percentage investment by sector and by individual issuer. As of June 30, 2008, all investments held by the County pool were within policy limits.

Concentration of credit risk

An increased risk of loss occurs as more investments are acquired from one issuer (i.e. lack of diversification). This results in a concentration of credit risk.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires disclosure of investments by amount and issuer that represent five percent or more of total investments held.

This requirement excludes investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the United States Government, investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments. As of June 30, 2008, the following issuers represented more than five percent of the County pool balance (amounts in thousands):

Issuer	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
FNMA	\$ 764,170	17.63%
FHLB	714,683	16.49%
FHLMC	576,214	13.28%
FFCB	446,543	10.30%

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists when there is a possibility that changes in interest rates could adversely affect an investment's fair value. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the interest rate risk associated with that investment.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires that interest rate risk be disclosed using a minimum of one of five approved methods which are: segmented time distribution, specific identification, weighted average maturity, duration, and simulated model.

The County manages its exposure to interest rate risk by carefully matching cash flows and maturing positions to meet expenditures, limiting 40% of the County Pool to maturities of one year or less, and by maintaining an overall effective duration of 1.5 years or less. Duration is a measure of a fixed income's cash flow using present values, weighted for cash flows as a percentage of the investments full price. Effective duration makes assumptions regarding the most likely timing and amounts of variable cash flows arising from such investments as callable bonds.

California Law and where more restrictive, the San Bernardino County Pool Investment Policy, place limitations on the maximum maturity of investments to be purchased by sector (see schedule, amounts in thousands). As of June 30, 2008, all investments held by the County Pool were within policy limits. A summary of investments for maturity range, maturity limits, maturity average and effective duration is as follows:

Investment Type	 Fair Value	Maturity Range (Days)	Maturity Limits	Average <u>Maturity</u>	Effective Duration
U.S. Treasury Securities	\$ 15,058	107	5 Years	66	0.29
U.S. Government Agencies	2,501,610	9 - 1,022	5 Years	37	1.28
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	780,075	1 - 242	365 days	373	0.18
Commercial Paper	528,556	1 - 151	270 days	533	0.1
Corporate Notes	194,780	46 - 492	18 months	1	0.97
Money Market Mutual Funds	215,000	1	Daily Liq.	4	0.003
Repurchase Agreements	100,000	1	180 days	107	0.003
Total Securities	\$ 4,335,079			311	

Custodial credit risk

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits exists when, in the event of a depository financial institution failure, a government may be unable to recover deposits, or recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. GASB Statement No. 40 requires the disclosure of deposits into a financial institution that are not covered by FDIC depository insurance and are uncollateralized.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

California Law requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local government units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure County deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2008, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$35.8 million and the corresponding bank balance was \$96.5 million. The difference of \$60.7 million was primarily due to outstanding warrants, wires and deposits in transit. Of the bank balance, \$200,000 was insured by the FDIC depository insurance and \$96.3 million was uncollateralized and not insured by FDIC depository insurance. Custodial Credit Risk for Investments exists when, in the event of a failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. In order to limit Custodial Credit Risk for Investments, San Bernardino County Pool Investment Policy requires that all investments and investment collateral be transacted on a delivery versus payment basis with a third-party custodian and registered in the County's name. All counterparties to repurchase agreements must sign a TBMA Master Repurchase Agreement and/or Tri-Party Repurchase Agreement before engaging in repurchase agreement transactions.

A separate financial statement is not issued for the external investment pool. The following represents a condensed statement of net assets and changes in net assets for the Treasurer's investment pool as of June 30, 2008 (amounts in thousands):

Statement of Net Assets	
Equity of internal pool participants	\$ 1,717,967
Equity of external pool participants:	
Voluntary	209,520
Involuntary	 2,407,592
Total Net Assets held for pool participants	\$ 4,335,079
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	
Net Assets at July 1, 2007	\$ 3,964,496
Net change in investments by pool participants	 370,583
Net Assets at June 30, 2008	\$ 4,335,079

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

As of June 30, 2008, Cash and Investments of CSA 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

	Total Governmental		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Total Fiduciary		
	A	ctivities	Ac	tivities	Fu	nds	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalent	\$	21,809	\$	~	\$	-	\$ 21,809
Restricted Cash		-		-		-	
Total Cash and Investments	\$	21,809	\$		\$	-	\$ 21,809

NOTE 3: SELF INSURANCE

The County has self-insurance programs for public liability, property damage, unemployment insurance, employee dental insurance, hospital and medical malpractice liability, and workers' compensation claims. Public liability claims are self-insured for up to \$1 million per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage over the Self-Insured Retention (SIR) up to \$35 million is provided through a Risk Pool Agreement with California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Excess Insurance Authority ("EIA") Liability Program II. Workers' compensation claims are self-insured up to \$2 million per occurrence, and covered by CSAC EIA for up to \$10 million for employer's liability, and up to \$50 million for workers' compensation per occurrence. Property damage claims are insured on an occurrence basis over a \$25,000 deductible, and insured with CSAC EIA Property Program.

The County supplements its self-insurance for medical malpractice claims with CSAC EIA, which provides annual coverage on a claims made form basis with a SIR of \$1 million for each claim. Maximum coverage under the policy is \$11.5 million per claim with an additional \$10 million in limits provided by the CSAC EIA General Liability II Program.

All public officials and County employees are insured under a blanket Comprehensive Disappearance, Destruction, and Dishonesty policy covering County monies and securities, also with CSAC EIA with a \$100,000 deductible, and excess limits up to \$10 million per occurrence.

The activities related to such programs are accounted for in the County's Risk Management Fund (an internal service fund), except for unemployment insurance, and employee dental insurance, which are accounted for in the County's General Fund. The incurred but not reported (IBNR) and incurred but not settled (IBNS) liabilities stated on the Risk Management fund's balance sheet are based upon the results of actuarial studies, and include amounts for allocated and unallocated loss adjustment expenses. The liabilities for these claims are reported using a discounted rate of 2.75%. It is the Department's practice to obtain actuarial studies on an annual basis.

NOTE 3: SELF INSURANCE – Continued

The total claims liability of 149.3 million reported on the Risk Management fund's balance sheet at June 30, 2008 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal years 2007 and 2008 were:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability (in thousands)	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates (in thousands)	Claims Payments (in thousands)	Balance at Fiscal Year-End (in thousands)	
2006-07	\$127,233	\$34,312	(\$31,862)	\$129,683	
2007-08	\$129,683	\$51,702	(\$32,064)	\$149,321	

NOTE 4: SHORT-TERM DEBT

In July 2007, the county issued Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) for the benefit of the District totaling \$595.00 which was repaid April 17, 2008. The proceeds of the TRANS were intended to provide financing for the District expenditures, including current expenditures and the discharge of other obligations or indebtedness of the District. The TRANS were secured by a pledge of various monthly amounts of property taxes on the secured roll.

Beginning Balance July 1, 2007		Ac	Iditions	Red	ductions		Ending Balance June 30, 2008			
\$	phri	\$	595.00	\$_	595.00	\$\$				

Required Supplementary Information County of San Bernardino Special Districts CSA No. 70 – Improvement Zone P-12 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Special Revenue Fund June 30, 2008

	Special Revenue Fund (SLL)							
						Vari	ance with	
REVENUES	Budget		Budget		Actual		Final Budget	
Charges for services	\$	25,000	\$	25,000	\$	25,900	\$	900
Interest and investment revenue		70	w	70		359		289_
Total Revenues	<u> </u>	25,070		25,070		26,259	***************************************	1,189
EXPENDITURES								
Services and supplies		9,113		9,113		3,412		5,701
Utilities		_				238		(238)
Professional services		4,897		4,897		6,537		(1,640)
Reserves and contingencies		15,961		15,961				15,961
Total Expenditures		29,971		29,971		10,187		19,784
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(4,901)	\$	(4,901)		16,072	\$	20,973
Fund Balance - beginning						4,902		
Fund Balance - ending					\$	20,974		